

cabinet. ' North of the Border it comes at length with all the force of a crusade, and the crusaders are the men of Perth, St Andrews, Dundee, Stirling, the men of Angus, Mearns, Fife, Ayr, who, with Knox for their Godfrey de Bouillon, rose to fight the battle of the Lord against the false prophets of their day.

In spite of the unanimous vote of the Confession of Faith, there were still days of stress in store for the Scottish Reformation. For lack of funds and preachers, the organisation of the Reformed Church was far from complete. Mary and her husband refused to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh, and were hostile to the revolution in both Church and State. The death of Francis II., in December 1560, loosened the bond that bound the queen to France and delivered Scotland from its allegiance to a foreign potentate. But the prospect of Mary's advent in her own kingdom was not reassuring for the adherents of the reformed creed. She had been born and brought up in the Roman faith, and for Protestantism she had all the dislike that family ties and early training tended to beget. If it is impossible to imagine Mary Stuart in the *rdle* of a Huguenot, it is equally impossible to see in her a promising pupil of a master like Knox. Between them, as shall appear, there was the antipathy of character, training, aspiration, ideal, and Knox had only too good reason to regard the future with misgiving. Moreover, the old creed had still its votaries, in spite of parliamentary pains and penalties, whilst the professed Protestantism of many of the nobility was only too patently the outcome of political and personal considerations. There was scope enough in the situation for intrigue and reaction, and for the next five years Knox and his trusty henchmen had still to man the walls of Zion to do battle against the secret and open attacks of its enemies. For us the sequel is interesting as affording further opportunity for the vindication of political principles which the defence of as well as the resistance to the Reformation in Scotland called forth. The revolution of 1560 was in truth but the preface to the revolution of 1567. It had been carried by a few resolute men, with the help of the people, in direct opposition to the sovereign will as represented by the queen regent. Events speedily proved that it must be